

A New *Elachertus* Parasitic on a Pest of Bananas (Hymenoptera, Eulophidae)

B. D. BURKS, Entomology Research Division, Agric. Res.
Serv., U. S. D. A.

The description of the following species of *Elachertus* has been prepared to make its name available for use in papers by other workers.

Elachertus ceramidia, new species

This species agrees most closely with *Elachertus scutellatus* Howard, described from the island of St. Vincent, W. I., in that the abdomen is subsessile; the scutellum is lightly sculptured, almost smooth, with the lateral carinae incurved apically, but not meeting on the meson; the pronotum, scapulae, and praescutum are dorsally densely hairy, but the axillae are glabrous; the first funicular segment is longer than the pedicel or any of the following funicular segments; the occiput is ecarinate medially, but obscurely carinate laterally; and the vertex is ecarinate. The two species differ greatly in color, *scutellatus* being predominantly black, while *ceramidia* is mostly yellow. Structurally, the median carina of the propodeum in *ceramidia* is double, while it is single in *scutellatus*; the postmarginal vein in *ceramidia* is shorter than in *scutellatus*; and the eyes have fewer, shorter hairs in *ceramidia* than in *scutellatus*.

Female.—Length 1.0–1.2 mm. Yellow, with dark-brown shading in scrobe cavity, on axillae, scutellum, postscutellum, and on gastral terga 2 to 4; vertex, occiput, pronotum, apical segment of each tarsus, and fifth gastral tergum usually faintly shaded with brown; wings hyaline, veins tan.

Antennae inserted at level of ventral margins of eyes, a transverse ridge extending across face just ventral to antennal bases; eyes with scattered, short hairs, eye height $1\frac{4}{5}$ times width of malar space; relative lengths of parts of antenna—scape 34, pedicel 12, funicular segments 14, 12, 12, 12, club 22; upper area of front and vertex hairy; postocellar line $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as ocellocular line.

Pronotum, praescutum, and scapulae densely hairy, 1 pair of long bristles at posterolateral angles of pronotum, 2 pairs of slightly weaker bristles located mesad of these, on posterior pronotal margin; praescutum with 1 pair of stout bristles near posterolateral angles; each scapula with 2 bristles near lateral margin, above tegula, and 1 long bristle near posteromedian angle; axillae faintly sculptured, almost smooth, without hair; scutellum faintly sculptured, almost smooth, 2 pairs of bristles present, lateral grooves broad, distinctly bimarginate, posterior apices of grooves incurved, but not meeting on meson; median lobe of metanotum smooth; submarginal vein of forewing with 5 or 6 dorsal bristles; relative lengths of veins of forewing—submarginal 30, marginal 40, stigmal 10, postmarginal 15; stigmal vein with a prominent, slender, dorsoapical spur; hindwing with 3 bristles at humeral angle, 1 straight and 2 hooked hamuli present; hind coxa smooth, with 1 bristle near apex, all tibiae and tarsi clothed with bristly hair, inner, ventroapical angle of fore and mid femora each with 1 bristle.

Propodeum smooth, glabrous medially, 1 weak spiracular bristle present and 6 to 8 bristles on callus lateral to each spiracle; lateral propodeal carinae absent, median carina double, with a narrow projecting ledge near base; petiole short, broader than long, a transverse, dorsal carina present; gaster as long as thorax (without propodeum), first gastral tergum glabrous, comprising almost or quite half the dorsal length of gaster; terga 2 to 4 short, with a transverse row of bristles laterally on each, tergum 5 with lateral rows of bristles almost meeting on meson, tergum 6 with row of bristles extending completely across dorsum; apex of tergum 7 short-acuminate, each cercus bearing 1 long and 3 shorter bristles.

Male.—Length 0.8–1.0 mm. Head and body generally darker than in female, gaster with a round, yellow spot dorsally at base. Scape expanded near apex, and flagellar segments more slender than in female, antenna otherwise as in female; gaster shorter than thorax.

Type locality.—Coto, COSTA RICA.

Types.—U.S.N.M. No. 66026.

Described from 65 ♀♀ and 5 ♂♂ specimens, as follows: Type ♀, 2 ♀♀ paratypes, Coto, C. R., reared April 15, 1958 from larva of *Ceramidia butleri* (Möschler) by J. O. Harrison; allotype ♂ and 16 ♀♀ paratypes, same data, but reared July 1, 1960; 1 ♀ paratype, La Lima, Honduras, Nov. 10, 1959, host and collector the same; 18 ♀♀ and 3 ♂♂ paratypes, same data, but reared Nov. 17, 1961; 25 ♀♀ and 1 ♂ paratypes, Changuinola, Panama, reared Aug. 14, 1961, same host and collector; 2 ♀♀ paratypes, Almirante, Panama, April 1956, reared from *Ceramidia butleri* by Roig.

Host relationships.—This species is a primary parasite of the larva of the syntomid (or amatid) moth *Ceramidia butleri* (Möschler) feeding on banana.

LECTOTYPE DESIGNATION OF *E. SCUTELLATUS*

The species *Elachertus scutellatus* Howard, with which *ceramidia* was compared above, was described in *Jour. Linn. Soc. London, Zool.*, v. 25, p. 107, 1894, from 2 ♀♀ cotypes from St. Vincent. One of these specimens is in the U.S.N.M. collection, and I here designate it lectotype. It is labeled, "St. Vincent, W. I., H. H. Smith, 209, Cotype no. 2741, U.S.N.M., *Elachistus scutellatus* Type How."

A Second Specimen of *Clematodina* (Orthoptera; Acridoidea; Acrididae)

JAMES A. G. REHN, Department of Insects, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

In 1940 Dr. Klaus Günther described a very distinctive genus and species of Acrididae as *Clematodina eckardtiana*, from a single male specimen taken at São Paulo de Olivença, Amazonas, Brazil.¹ In his opinion it was related to the North American genus *Clematodes* Scudder, hence the name. To those familiar with the North American genus, the facts that it is desert-inhabiting, and that Günther's figures lack resemblance to it at once raised doubts as to the assumed relationship.

¹ *Archiv für Naturg.*, n.f. IX, p. 479, Figures 8 and 9.